-15-

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1.   1.   In a network carrying a web page containing data, a method for
2. dividing the web page into at least one chunk, comprising:
3.   determining a chunk size limit;
4.   dividing the web page data into segments having a size no greater
5. than said chunk size limit; and
6.   linking said chunks in sequence.

1.   2.   The method of claim 1 wherein said step of linking, links segments
2. in a non-sequential manner.

1.   3.   The method of claim 1 wherein said step of linking, links segments
2. sequentially.

1.   4.   The method of claim 1 wherein said step of linking comprises
2. inserting a link in the chunk comprising a link to another of said chunks.

1.   5.   The method of claim 1 wherein said step of dividing comprises
2. determining the point on the page where the chunk size limit is reached;
3. and
4.   creating a table of universal resource locators to subsequent chunks
5. of said page.

1 6. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of dividing comprises:

2   determining whether the chunk size limit falls on a word, universal

3 resource locator, or element boundary, and establishing the break point at

4 a position prior to said word, universal resource locator, or element

5 boundary.

1 7. The method of claim 6 wherein a break point falling on a word is

2 determined and positioned on a previous space, tab, or new line indicator.

1 8. The method of claim 6 wherein a break point falling on a universal

2 resource locator is positioned on a previous tab, space, new line, or end of

3 line indicator.

1 9. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of dividing comprises:

2   creating a table of universal resource locators (URLs) identifying

3 each of said segments; and

4   fixing said URLs in said segments.

1 10. The method of claim 1 wherein said step of dividing assumes that

2 meta-data in the web page has a fixed length.

1 11. The method of claim 10 wherein said meta-data comprises a

2   universal resource locator.

1   12.   In a wireless network carrying content data via the network through

2   at least one gateway, the gateway having a defined gateway limit, a

3   method for transmitting a quantity of content smaller than the gateway limit,

4   comprising:

5   determining where the gateway limit falls in said content data; and

6   parsing the content data into at least a first segment and at least a

7   next segment of a size at or below the gateway limit at break points not

8   falling within a word, universal resource locator, or element boundary.

1   13.   The method of claim 12 further including the step of:

2   linking said first segment and said at least next segment.

1   14.   The method of claim 13 wherein said step of linking, links segments

2   in a non-sequential manner.

1   15.   The method of claim 13 wherein said step of linking, links segments

2   sequentially.

1   16.   The method of claim 12 wherein said step of parsing comprises

2   creating a table of universal resource links to subsequent chunks of said

3   page.

1   17.   The method of claim 12 wherein said step of parsing comprises:

2   determining whether the gateway limit falls on a word, universal

3   resource locator, or element boundary, and establishing the break point at

4   a position prior to said word, universal resource locator, or element

5   boundary.

1   18.   The method of claim 17 wherein a break point falling on a word is

2   determined and positioned on a previous space, tab, or new line indicator.

1   19.   The method of claim 17 wherein a break point falling on a universal

2   resource locator is positioned on the previous tab, space, new line, or end

3   of line indicator.

1   20.   The method of claim 12 wherein said step of parsing comprises:

2   creating a table of universal resource locators (URLs) identifying

3   each of said segments; and

4   fixing said URLs in said segments.

1   21.   The method of claim 12 wherein said step of parsing assumes that

2   meta-data in the web page has a fixed length.